

ASKED AND ANSWERED

(This is a valuable educational feature in The Oxford County Citizen. Send in your questions, and address them to U. S. Press Association, Continental Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Mention this paper when you write. Enclose two cents in stamps for reply. Do not include trivial matters or questions requiring extensive research.)

Q. What are the "Seven Seas"?
A. "The Seven Seas" is the title of a book of poems by Rudyard Kipling.

Q. What is meant by "The Fatherland"?
A. Webster defines it as "One's native land; the native land of one's fathers, or ancestors."

Q. From what is the following quotation taken: "As thick as leaves on Valdemora's ground"?
A. Milton's Paradise Lost are the following lines: "Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Valdemora, where the Muses haunt the secret shade."

Q. Please tell me when the Chinese Wall was built and what was the purpose of it?
A. The Great Wall of China, extending for a distance of more than 1,700 miles across the northern boundary of the Chinese Empire, was built by the Emperors of the Ming Dynasty about 200 years B. C. It was built to protect the Chinese from the incursions of the Tartars, Huns, and other northern tribes.

Q. Can you tell me what to do with frozen ground that will not do any good at all?
A. This is due to the fact that frozen ground is very hard and does not allow water to pass through it. The best way to deal with it is to wait until it thaws and then plow it under.

Q. What is the principal educational institution for the Negroes of the States?
A. Howard University at Washington, D. C. has ten schools with over two thousand students annually. There were 275 graduates last year. It gives courses in the liberal arts and sciences, medicine, law, and religion.

Q. I should like to find a book called "The Sacred Harp" which was published recently years ago in the North. Where can it be found?
A. There is in the Music Section of the Congressional Library at Washington "A Brief History of the Sacred Harp," by J. S. James. He lived at Douglassville, Georgia, where he printed this history about twenty years ago. Mr. James' history says that Major D. P. White, formerly publisher of a newspaper called "The Organ," at Hamilton, Georgia, was the author of "The Sacred Harp," when it was first published in 1844. The publication was a collection of music and songs "from the most eminent authors now extant," according to Mr. James' history. He tells us that the Southern Musical Convention held at Tawhige, Henry County, Georgia, appointed a committee, on "revising and enlarging" the volume in 1849, and that "this was done the following year."

The United Sacred Harp Musical Association is still a live organization, having membership in different parts of the South, notably in Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. Mr. James is still its President. He now lives in Atlanta where the convention met this month.

Q. Please state when artificial ice was discovered, and how did it come into general use?
A. The first experiment in the manufacture of artificial ice is traced to Italy, where it was manufactured in the sixteenth century. A patent was issued for the manufacture of ice making machinery in England, in 1834. The manufacture of ice as an industry is first noted in the United States in 1865, and it reached a degree of commercial importance in 1880. The industry began naturally in the Northern States, but artificial ice is now manufactured and used in all parts of the country.

Q. Can a Republican vote for a Democratic candidate in the North Carolina Democratic primaries if he intends to support him in the general election?
A. The North Carolina laws require that a voter must have lived in the State one year and within his election district for four months. He must be registered, and able to read and write. His good character must appear to a man or woman should be able to vote and in the presence of any State, and it is not the intent of the statutes of any of the States to bridge rights of this character.

Q. When was the "Chicago drainage" canal opened?
A. The Chicago drainage canal was opened in 1889.

On January 2, 1900.
Q. In what year was the Peace Palace at The Hague dedicated?
A. In 1913.

Q. Why, Wednesday?
A. This is the fourth day of the week, set apart in the worship of the god Woden.

Q. Who said "Let us endeavor to live that when we come to die even the undertaker will be sorry"?
A. This is a quotation from Mark Twain.

Q. What was the original name of the city of Constantinople?
A. Byzantium was the ancient city on the site of Constantinople. It was founded by Greek colonists in 658 B. C., and owing to its favorable position for commerce it attained great prosperity. In 33 A. D. Constantine the Great made it the capital of the Roman Empire.

Q. How many passports have been issued for European travel this year?
A. The total number is now above 135,000, but some of these are amendments to passports.

Q. Is it true that the lost art of hardening copper has recently been discovered and purchased by a large corporation?
A. It is not true. This story is always recurring, and the Bureau of Standards is constantly denying that the "secret" was ever lost or ever found. A recent so-called method of "hardening copper" has been explained by the Bureau which says that the chemical analysis shows that the alleged discovery is merely an aluminum bronze, which is an alloy known for a good many years and having considerable use at present.

Q. Is it known whether Mars is inhabitable?
A. It has been determined by scientists that life in some form is doubtless possible upon Mars. The surface temperatures on Mars are known to be well above the freezing point in day time and may compare favorably with those found upon the earth. Dr. C. A. Young of the Bureau of Standards has been making measurements of the Lowell Observatory and he has been successful. He estimates the temperature under a light sun on Mars to that of our own planet during summer days.

Q. Is there such a thing as the "revel of the Past Office"?
A. The term is merely figurative and it applies to the working on the future of the Washington City Post Office, of which Mr. Charles W. Hall, president of the National Association of Public Employees, is the author.

Q. How were the "Seven Seas" named?
A. The "Seven Seas" is a term used by sailors to designate the seven great bodies of water: the Atlantic, the Indian, the Pacific, the Arctic, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf.

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Q. How long would it take a radiogram to be flashed to Mars?
A. Measured by distance and the rate of speed, approximately three and one-half minutes.

Q. Please give the origin of the names Michigan and Minnesota.
A. Michigan is a name derived from Indian words, meaning "a weir of fish." Minnesota is also an Indian word, signifying "cloudy water."

RADIO PROGRAMS

Westinghouse Radio Station WBZ Springfield, Mass.
337 Meters—890 Kilocycles

THURSDAY

12:55 P. M. Arlington time signals; weather reports; Springfield market report.

6 P. M. Leo Reisman Hotel Lenox ensemble.

6:50 P. M. Songs by Bill Coley and Jack Armstrong.

6:40 P. M. Leo Reisman and his Hotel Brunswick orchestra.

7 P. M. Results of games played by the American and National leagues.

7:05 P. M. Market reports as furnished by the U. S. department of agriculture at Boston.

7:10 P. M. Letter from the New England Homestead; "At the Theatre," with A. L. S. Wood, dramatic editor, Springfield Union, from the Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield.

7:15 P. M. Bedtime story for the kiddies, from the Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield.

7:45 P. M. Concert by Charles H. Hester, with his St. James Theatre orchestra, direct from the St. James Theatre through the Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

10:15 P. M. Railroad night in connection with New England Business week broadcast direct from Mechanics Bldg., Boston; musical program and speeches; musical program furnished by the Firemen's quartet through the Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

10:55 P. M. Arlington time signals; official U. S. weather reports.

FRIDAY

12:55 P. M. Arlington time signals; weather reports; Springfield market report.

6:40 P. M. Dance concert by the WBZ trio, from the Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield.

7 P. M. Results of games played by the American and National leagues.

7:05 P. M. Market reports as furnished by the U. S. department of agriculture at Boston.

7:10 P. M. Current Book Review, prepared by the Court Square Book Store, from the Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield.

7:15 P. M. Bedtime story for the kiddies, from the Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield.

7:40 P. M. Recital by Raymond J. Kelly, tenor; Fred Cummings, baritone; playing his own accompaniments, from the Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

10:05 P. M. Soprano recital by Jean Lovingsworth Sherburn, Albert Facon, violin, accompanied by Melina Barcroft, pianist and accompanist, from the Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

10:55 P. M. Arlington time signals; official U. S. weather reports.

11 P. M. Concert by the WBZ trio, and Troy P. Gorman, baritone; James K. Smith, Jr., violinist; Mrs. Ruth Johnson, pianist, from the Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield.

SATURDAY

12:55 P. M. Arlington time signals; weather reports.

6 P. M. Leo Reisman Hotel Lenox Ensemble.

6:50 P. M. Leo Reisman and his Hotel Brunswick orchestra.

7 P. M. Results of games played by the American and National leagues.

7:05 P. M. Market reports as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston.

7:10 P. M. Bedtime story for the kiddies, from the Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield.

7:40 P. M. Concert by the Hotel Brunswick Trio, direct from the Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

10:05 P. M. Soprano recital by Jean Lovingsworth Sherburn, Albert Facon, violin, accompanied by Melina Barcroft, pianist and accompanist, from the Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

10:55 P. M. Arlington time signals; official U. S. weather reports.

PROFANITY

By Dr. Frank Crane
The profanity with profanity is as much that it is wicked, as that it is profane.

It is not so much that you should be profane people as that you should be people that we object to.

Profanity is not the same. They are both profane from a former century.

Nowadays anybody who swears is set down as a bad person and vulgar.

The young man who wants to succeed in life must be careful of everything that may bring him on.

And swearing will be a thick wall against him to any job he may have.

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MAINE WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Leicester—Option taken on property at corner of Main and Chapel Streets as site for building large hotel.

Orono—Construction of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity house to start soon.

Rockland—Large building being erected for Snow-Hudson Company's car storage.

Augusta—Latest report from state highway department shows 32 more state highways under construction.

Lewiston—Electric pump installed to force Lake Auburn water into Webster avenue reservoir.

Waterville—Central Maine Power Company to connect power from Rice Rips and Oakland plants with trunk line here.

Bangor—Train service resumed on Washington county railroad division, replacements and repairs completed.

Portland—Pleasant Hill road being widened and repaired.

Caribou—Potato shipments in carload lots commenced.

Rockland—Central Maine Power Company to construct duplicate transmission line from Union to this city to remove possibility of interruption in service.

Augusta—State Trust Company enlarging and remodeling banking quarters.

Fort Fairfield—Potato warehouse to be built on High Street at cost of \$30,000.

Bath—Bath Iron Works, Inc., to keep several hundred men at work for about 8 months in construction of big steamer.

Augusta—Contracts to be awarded by state highway commission for grading work on Wins section of project K and bituminous macadam work on Franklin section of project L.

Presque Isle—New fire engine put in service.

Fort Fairfield—Potato crop in excellent condition; shipments to begin soon.

ATTENTION MR. FARMER! HERE IS A PROFITABLE CROP

The National Recreation Club—a non-commercial organization—desires to secure campsites in Maine for the use of members of the Club.

The ideal condition is a large farm, not over a mile from the automobile road, with the owner living on the property, where the member can drive into the yard and continue on to a camping site located in a grove, or field with some shade, and good drinking water nearby. An opportunity for bathing and fishing is a great attraction.

The requirements are well defined and firm enough to support a large automobile about 2 tons and sufficiently level to allow car to be driven along side of tent and large enough to accommodate 20 automobile camping parties at one time; at least 4 acres, not necessarily all in one field. Land owner to supply land, water, receptacles for refuse and two toilets, and it is expected the farm will sell farm produce.

The Club member furnishes his own camping equipment and pays you for the privilege of camping on your lot.

If your farm meets with the above requirements and has one of these wonderful State of Maine views of lake, mountain, swimming hole or any other natural attraction, send full description to The National Recreation Club, 753 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

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Farm For Sale

50 acres smooth level fields, good pasture, plenty of wood for farm, cuts 60 tons hay. Good large house with good water system and bath room, barn 40x80 with basement, located on main road only 3 miles from R. R. station; one of the best farms in Oxford County. Price \$6,000. Including 15 tons hay, 12 cows and heifers, 1 heavy work horse, Fordson tractor with plow and harrow, also full equipment of farm machinery, including harnesses and sleds and all small tools used on farm. This property must be sold at once. For sale by

L. A. BROOKS
REAL ESTATE DEALER
10 Market Square
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SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 97, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of every month. D. Grover Brooks, W. M.; Fred B. Merrill, Secretary.

PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S., meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, W. M.; Mrs. Pearl Tibbette, Secretary.

MT. ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening. D. M. Forbes, N. G.; A. C. Brink, Secretary.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, L. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Emily Forbes, N. G.; Mrs. Anna French, Secretary.

SUBBURY LODGE, No. 22, K. of P., meets in Grange Hall every Tuesday evening. Kenneth McInnis, C. C. John Harrington, K. of R. and S.

NACCOMI TEMPLE, No. 68, PYTHIAN SISTERS, meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Grange Hall. Mrs. Hester K. Sanborn, M. E. C. Mrs. Minnie Bennett, M. of R. and C.

BROWN POST, No. 44, G. A. R., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. A. H. Hutchinson, Commander; I. C. Jordan, Adjutant; L. N. Bartlett, Q. M.

For Sale

A level field, good pasture for farm, cuts good large house with bath room, barn, and out buildings, located on main road from R. H. station; one acre in Oxford County. Including 15 tons hay, 12 heavy work horses, and all farm machinery, tools and sleds and all on farm. This property is for sale by

BROOKS

STATE DEALER
Market Square
BETHEL, MAINE

DIRECTORY

Publication is extended to along to any of these visit meetings when in

DOGE, No. 97, F. & A. Masonic Hall the second of every month. Mrs. W. M.; Fred B. Merrill,

PTER, No. 102, O. M. Masonic Hall the first Wednesday of every month. Mrs. W. M.; Mrs. Pearl W.

LODGE, No. 51, I. O. F. hall every Friday. Forbes, N. G.; A. C. G.

SEAN FELLOWS, No. 64, in Odd Fellows' Hall Monday evenings of every month. N. G.; Secretary.

DOE, No. 22, K. of P. Masonic Hall every Tuesday evening. McNelis, C. C. K. of R. and S.

MPLE, No. 68, PYTH. meets the second and fourth evenings of each month. Mrs. Hester E. C. Mrs. Minnie E. C. and C.

NO, No. 64, O. A. R. "Blows" Hall the second and fourth evenings of each month. N. G.; I. C. M.

LL, No. 30, meets in hall the second and fourth evenings of each month. Kendall, Pres. Hastings, Secretary.

UNDY POST, No. 81, GION, meets the first month in its room. Commandery, Lloyd L.

NOE, No. 56, F. of M. meets the first and third evenings of each month. Mrs. Eva Hastings,

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IT HAPPENED IN
NEW ENGLANDNews of General Interest
From the Six States

The Boston Metropolitan chapter, American Red Cross, trained 157 life savers, the largest group in the history of the chapter, during July and August, according to an announcement at a meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors.

John Albert Blake of Boston was elected general grand high priest of the general grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States at Portland, Me., after a declaration to accept that office had been received from Charles N. Rix of Hot Springs, Ark.

Harry Rabinovitz, 14, was fined \$50 and his father, Louis Rabinovitz, was sentenced to 30 days in the house of correction and fined \$200, when they appeared in Lynn, Mass., district court charged with illegally keeping and selling liquor. The father is proprietor of a Lynn barber shop.

The gasoline price war, waged by filling station owners in Haverhill, Mass., for two weeks, sent the price of that commodity to a new low mark when J. O. Ellison, proprietor of a filling station on Middlesex street, Bradford, announced that he was selling gasoline at 12 cents a gallon—the lowest retail figure quoted in the state.

The First National Bank of Putnam, Conn., closed after its cashier, G. Harold Gilpatrick, former state treasurer attempted to commit suicide August 7, is short \$700,000 in its accounts as a result of the cashier's embezzlements. It was made known by a representative of the comptroller of currency sent to investigate the affairs of the wrecked institution.

After selecting Washington, D. C., as the place for the 1925 session and installing the officers-elect, the 47th annual convention of the National Council of Sons and Daughters of Liberty came to a close. Officers elected and installed include: National councilor, Cecelia Kaiser of Jarrettsville, Pa., and outside guard, Nellie K. Talbert of Manchester, N. H.

Brig-Gen. John H. Dunn, retired, of Boston, was elected commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States at the 25th annual national encampment held at Atlantic City. The new leader defeated Brig-Gen. Lloyd M. Brett, T. S. A., after Benedict M. Holden of Hartford, Ct., widely known attorney, withdrew in favor of Dunn after the second ballot.

A donation of approximately 110 acres on Mount Desert Island, Me., for inclusion in the Lafayette National Park, tendered by the Hancock county trustees of public reservations, Charles W. Elliot, president, will be accepted. It has been announced by the department of the interior today. The entire area of this national park, at present the only one east of the Mississippi river, has been a gift to the nation by public spirited citizens.

The Springfield, Mass., Republican celebrated its 100th anniversary Sept. 1, with over 300 of its alumni coming from all parts of the country to participate. The celebration began with an informal reception in the morning at the Hotel Kimball to the returning alumni. Following this, 60 former members of the staff attended a luncheon at the Springfield Country Club. In the afternoon the alumni inspected the new plant of the Republican Publishing Company.

"Toby" Doherty, Worcester, Mass., boxer, opened his trunk to look for a pair of boxing gloves and nearly took the count when he found the mitts being utilized as a pillow by a pretty 16-year-old Boston girl, Miss Mary Lusk. Miss Lusk, awakened from a sound sleep, was almost as frightened as the boxer. "Toby" decided he needed a little road work, so he dashed down the street until a found a policeman to whom he told the story.

Each of the New England states has a moderately good crop of apples this year and somewhat more than the 16 year average. Thus, on September 1, the crop promised 62% of a full production in Maine, 74% in New Hampshire, 71% in Vermont, 68% each in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and 65% in Connecticut and New England on a whole 69% compared with 60% a year ago and 58.5% the 10 year average. The estimated total of commercial apples in New England is 1,392,000 barrels compared with 1,344,000 last year.

A bronze tablet will be made and placed on a boulder where the aviators in their flight around the world landed at Mero Point, near Brunswick, Me. It has been announced tonight. Governor Baxter has arranged with the owners of the land on the spot which the aviators touched to deed it to the state, showing that the state appreciates the fact that the around-the-world aviators first reached American soil located in Maine. Governor Baxter feels that this event should be commemorated as one of the striking events in history.

BOSTON MARKET REVIEW

Prepared by the Boston Office of the
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

For Week Ending Sept. 12, 1924

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS:
Sept. 11. Butter Market—The scarcity of fine butter has kept the market firm on top grades and advances have been registered on these grades. The demand has been chiefly for consumptive needs has been sufficient to keep top grades well cleaned up. Medium and undergrades have been in ample supply. The market has been quiet and the price of butter has been steady. Further advances are expected on fresh goods. Butter continues scarce. 92 score 32c, 90-91 score 31-32c, 88-89 score 30-31c, 86-87 score 29-30c. Low Market has ruled steady on top grades of eggs but easy and unsettled on medium and undergrades. The demand has been chiefly for consumptive needs. The market has been quiet and the price of eggs has been steady. Further advances are expected on fresh goods. Eggs continue scarce. 92 score 32c, 90-91 score 31-32c, 88-89 score 30-31c, 86-87 score 29-30c. Low Market has ruled steady on top grades of eggs but easy and unsettled on medium and undergrades. 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Mr. F. E. Wheeler of South Paris was in town, Tuesday.

Mrs. Raymond Hutchinson and daughter.

grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Morgan.

WEST BETHEL

Mr. Kenneth McInnis has employment in Stratford, N. H.

Master Gilman Hutchinson had the misfortune to break his nose Monday while playing ball.

Mrs. Maud O'Reilly left Sunday for

The most striking manner to illustrate

the interest the public should have in industrial development and economic stability is to consider for a moment what happens when industries are idle. We never have bread lines and hard times when the wheels are turning. We should all demand and work for sound policies which mean steady payrolls and good wages.

I Have Better
and at a les

others ask.
LET ME
Ba

17

BEAUTIFUL

CO

IN

Exclusive St

in selecting a new coat look for

model. Here you will find Coa
fabrics most approved of Fash
cient variety to meet the nee


is unusual for scarcely are the
and the newest Fall color in

NEW FALL COATS

2.50 upwards to \$5

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Norway, Maine



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Brown, Buck & Co.
Norway, Maine

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Transjordan



Arabs of the Desert in Their City Costumes.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

The report from the Near East that Transjordan—situated as the name indicates just beyond the Jordan river from Palestine—is finding its independence less valuable than its people had thought it would be, brings this bit of desert land momentarily to world attention.

Transjordan is a new country—a mere flock of desert nomads—on the world map. It is so new that few persons more than 500 miles from its borders know where or what the kingdom is. The Versailles pastry makers, like many cooks, had some dough left over after the world molds were filled, and this was one of the odd cookies.

Theoretically, it is an independent Arab kingdom. Actually, it belongs in Britain's pantry. The Arabs can call it theirs, but they must not nibble it or permit any other nation to do so. It has been rechristened both Transjordan and Kerak, the former to give western ears an inkling of its location, and the latter to soothe Mohammedan tastes.

When the leaders of the powers which rule the world sit in council, it seems quite easy to create new kingdoms. Take a river, a mountain range, a few pencil lines and different shades of ink on the map, and the task is accomplished—so far as the statesmen are concerned. New maps are printed and school children are studying them before the people in the country itself realize what has happened.

Transjordan was among the easiest. It served a purpose. Lying just east of the Jordan river, only a few miles from Jerusalem, it is a buffer between the British mandate in Palestine and the Arabs of the desert, and at the same time an irritant to the French mandate in Syria. It was molded with the confidence of enduring for ages.

Resembles Arizona City.

Amman is the capital of the new kingdom. That name alone might suggest that more than a new shade of ink on the maps and the discussions of distant statesmen are necessary to give a kingdom permanency. It has been a capital for ages.

The Ammonites, descendants of Lot, called it Rabbath Ammon when they ruled there. The creek which divides the village keeps its old name, Nahr Amman. On a giant iron bed was a trophy in Rabbath Ammon.

Centuries later this city was the capital of one of the Greek republics of Decapolis; Ptolemy Philadelphus built an acropolis and renamed the place Philadelphia. The Romans and Crusaders came and it was one of their capitals. Others followed, until now it has new rulers.

Amman resembles Albee, Arto, with its two main streets of Tombstone canyon and Brewery gulch—a creek in the valley with houses, shops, and footpaths straggling up the hillsides.

The main street winds around the base of the big hill which once was crowned by the massive Greek citadel, now a pile of ruined walls, fallen columns, and broken facades. In the center of the town, near the mosque, is a ruin of the past, the proscenium and arch of the later Roman theater.

Further along, the road curves across the stone bridge, passes in front of the broken stone benches of the old Roman amphitheater, and disappears into the solitude of the desert.

The coping of the little bridge has been polished by the thousands who have tottered there since falling back and forth on the heavy stones into place. Under the moonlight the amphitheater stands out white and gaunt, revealing the scars of time. Croaking frogs and barks of distant dogs are the only sounds. A belated Bedouin gallops across the bridge, fading into a lengthening shadow in the distance.

Guests now are herded in the galleries through which the gay crowds passed to watch the sports of Roman days. In front of the Arab coffee shops marble columns from the Greek acropolis lie in the road for benches, so which weary Bedouins sit to smoke and gossip.

The cupolas of the past which chose Amman as a capital built well, but they and their rulers are gone and forgotten. The mighty powers which ruled it are a memory, but its life goes on just the same. Now it is chosen again, the kingdom has been imprinted with a new name, and the maps reprinted as if it all were new.

Through all the cycles of time, the Arab has changed least of all. Those of the town play their chess in the evening, as they have in quiet homes for hundreds of years. The Arabs claim they invented chess.

The Bedouin rides in from the desert, smokes his nargileh, drinks the cups of bitter coffee, and gallops out again into the void. As the seasons change, he folds his tents and moves with his herds of goats and camels. So long as the statesmen of Europe want to pay him for their pleasure in calling this or that portion of the desert a kingdom, it matters little to him. He knows nothing of maps and cares less. Should they attempt to make him pay, it would be different. Kingdom making would not be so easy.

Emir Abdullah bin Hussain is the nominal ruler of Transjordan. His court is the same as that of his forefathers—a cluster of tents in the desert, which he moves with the seasons.

By automobile it is only five hours from Jerusalem to Amman, but it is a change from the West to the East, and there are not many travelers on the road. Visitors are not generally welcomed in Transjordan. It is the threshold of Arabia, and once across its borders the law and authority of Europe are of the faintest.

An automobile can coast almost the entire distance from Jerusalem, along the steep hillside, down into the valley of the Jordan. There is a glimpse of the Dead Sea on the right, and the road turns straight across the plains toward Jericho.

As one rides through that shimmering breathless valley, 1,200 feet below the level of the sea, the heroism of Joshua when he commanded the sun to stand still is impressed with stifling force. The farther end of the iron bridge across the Jordan is barricaded and a guard of soldiers stops the car. Unless word has been telephoned from the tented capital outside of Amman that a visitor in European clothes is to be permitted to pass, the car goes no farther.

From the river the road climbs out of the hazy valley to the higher fertile plateau. In winter Abdullah moves his tents and royal court here, near the Jordan, though he seldom crosses into the British mandate. To hold his people, he must play the role of the desert Arab.

Caravans of camels, snorting in alarm at the automobile, which the visitor of today is likely to use, jog along the road. Every man carries a long black-barreled rifle slinging up back of his ears—camel drivers, peasants working in the little fields, and even the boys watching the herds of goats on the hills. Transjordan is of the desert, where everybody is his own policeman.

Recently workmen have been leisurely clearing away the rubbish from the Roman amphitheater. Abdullah does not hope to restore it as in the days when shouting multitudes watched the games on the banks of the little creek, but the dirt and rubbish which now cover its battered arches will be removed.

Similar excavations will be made in the even larger ruins of Mshatta, a few miles from Amman. Other workmen are widening the streets and building roads to the country.

Area Only 18,000 Square Miles. Amman is a station on the Hedjaz railroad, much used between Damascus and the South. However, the country has few funds for internal improvements, and the eternal conflict with the desert is hopeless. Its area is only 18,000 square miles, with a population of 400,000 exclusive of nomads.

The annual budget amounts to \$1,000,000, against a revenue of \$200,000. Great Britain makes up the difference, one of the many donations toward maintaining an Arab policy.

Transjordan is a haven for the exiles and fugitives from all the nearby territories. Under cover of night, they slip away from Damascus and other cities in the French mandate, cross the desert with the assistance of friendly tribes, until the long camel journey brings them into Transjordan.

Amman and the larger city of Hama are full of men who have cheated, the already-overcrowded French prisons. Few of them have abundant funds; all must be provided for. They are part of the brotherhood of poets, merchants, officers, army colonels, students, lawyers, and men and women from every walk of life make up the number.

BETTER WORK IN WELL EQUIPPED KITCHEN



Conveniently Arranged Kitchen Helps Housekeeper.

The kitchen is the workshop in most farm homes. In it the housekeeper and her helpers prepare the food for the family, and from it as a center carry on most of the other housework. More and better work can be done in a well-lighted shop arranged for the comfort and convenience of the workers and equipped with good tools than in a dark shop where much time must be spent in unnecessary steps and energy wasted with scattered equipment. Business men have found this a sound principle, and it should be applied to the farm kitchen so that the housekeeper can do her work more quickly and with the least fatigue.

CEDAR CHESTS BEST TO STORE WOOLENS

Ample Protection Afforded Against Moth Injury.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Chests made of the heartwood of red cedar in good condition and thoroughly tight are effective in protecting fabrics from clothes moths. It has been found by the United States Department of Agriculture, provided proper precautions are first taken to beat, brush and sun all articles before they are placed in the chest. Experiments with cedar chests from the time of manufacture until they were one year old indicate that chests which are cared for properly will retain indefinitely their value as protectors against moth ravages.

Since it is the odor of red cedar which is effective against moths, it is recommended that in using cedar chests for the protection of fabrics, carpets, furs, and other clothing special care should be taken to prevent undue escape of the aroma from the chests. The chests at all times should remain tightly closed except when clothing is being removed or placed in them, which should take as little time as possible. Aside from their value in killing young clothes moth larvae, cedar chests are so tightly constructed that adult moths or millers cannot gain access to them except when they are open. This is not true of the average trunk in which clothing is stored.

Cedar chests do not kill the adult moth or miller, its eggs, or its worm or larvae stage after the worms have become one-half or full grown. This is not of great importance, however, for if clothing is thoroughly crushed, beaten, or sunned before it is placed in chests, as it should be under any condition of storage, all the larger worms are removed and many of the eggs killed.

The main point to remember is that cedar chests will kill newly hatched and very young larvae before they will cause damage, and if clothing is stored in chests after it has been thoroughly cleaned for storage, with special attention to the brushing out of all seams, pockets, or folds, and the removal of grease spots and other stains, the chests will act as certain protectors. As it is only the worm or larva stage of the clothes moth that can injure clothing, it is very important that the older worms, which are not so easily killed, be removed by brushing and sunning before the clothing is put in chests.

When clothes moth larvae become full grown they have usually fed so much upon a garment that their presence can be easily detected. For this reason, if the careful housewife will so thoroughly clean, brush and sun her articles that she is unable to notice any larvae after a careful inspection of her garments, she may rest assured that it will remain protected against moth ravages if she stores them in a good cedar chest.

If clothing is cleaned, brushed, and sunned with great care it will remain unharmed by moths if tightly sealed with capitolene and wrapped in two thicknesses of paper. One pound of fresh capitolene placed in any chest constructed as tightly as are cedar chests will protect clothing just as well as cedar chests.

Baked Bananas

Baked bananas served with raisins make a good dessert, suggests the United States Department of Agriculture. Select firm bananas. Remove the skins and split lengthwise. Place in a pan and coat over with cream. Bake until the bananas are soft. Serve hot with a raisin sauce made as follows:

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| 1 tablespoonful butter | 1 teaspoonful vanilla |
| 1 tablespoonful cream | 2 tablespoonful sugar |
| 1 cupful boiling water | 1/2 cupful seedless raisins |
| | 4 teaspoonful salt |

Mix the ingredients with a little cold water, blend with other materials, except the vanilla, which should be added just before serving. Cook 15 minutes.

VARIOUS DISHES FOR USE OF SOFT JELLY

Supplies Sweetening and Fruit Flavor in Punch.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a batch of jelly has for some reason failed to set as firmly as one would like, there are still many uses for it. A glassful of soft fruit jelly in a punch supplies both sweetening and fruit flavor. A few spoonfuls of soft tart jelly beaten into whipped cream gives a delicious flavor. Tart jelly filled with the jelly and baked are good for dessert. The jelly can be used as a sauce for blancmange, hot cakes or ice cream. It may be served with cream cheese or cottage cheese for lunch. With hot bread or in sandwiches the jelly is as useful as if it were firm, and for jelly roll or layer cake it is easier to spread than a stiff jelly. Mixed with coconut the jelly



Fruit Punch Is Delicious.

may be used to line a dessert mold, adding both to the flavor and appearance of the dish, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Delicious confections can be made of cubes of over stiff jelly. By using toothpicks to handle them they can be dipped in sweet chocolate melted over hot water, and set on paraffin paper to harden. Special chocolate for candy-coating may be purchased in most grocery stores.

To Remove Tarnish From Copper, Brass and Bronze

The tarnish on copper, brass and bronze is copper carbonate. It may be removed by friction or dissolved in weak acids.

Hottenstone mixed with oil to a creamy consistency is the common substance used on these metals. After this cleaner has been applied the metal should be polished with a soft cloth. A final rubbing with dry rosin or whiting will give the metal an even brighter luster.

Crude kerosene, kerosene or vinegar, especially when warmed, quickly dissolves the tarnish on these metals. All traces of these cleaning agents must be removed, however, or the metal will tarnish again very quickly, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Washing the metal in water, drying it and rubbing it with dry whiting is usually effective. The whiting is only taken up moist, but polished by friction.

Preserve Eggs in Lime

If water glass is not obtainable for preserving fresh lime solution may be used, says the United States Department of Agriculture. It is not considered so good as water glass, as in some instances eggs preserved by this method have tasted slightly of lime, although at other times lime-water has proved entirely satisfactory.

To preserve with lime, dissolve 2 pounds of unsalted lime in a small quantity of water and strain with 2 gallons of water that has previously been boiled and cooled. Allow the mixture to stand until the lime settles, then pour off and use the clear liquid. Place clean, fresh eggs in a clean earthenware crock or jar and pour the clear lime-water into the crock until the eggs are covered. At least 2 inches of the solution should cover the top layer of eggs.

WEST GREENWOOD

Paul Croteau finished working in Rumford and is working for Bernard Harrington, sawing pulp.

Mary Gill and lady friend returned to Massachusetts, Tuesday, and Mrs. John Gill and daughter, Abbie, went with them to visit Mrs. Murphy for a few days.

Mrs. Gill's mother and father from Rumford are spending a few days in town while their daughter is away. Quite a few from this vicinity took in the Norway fair.

Annie Cross and Lillian climbed up to the top of Mt. Washington, Sunday, and had a very pleasant trip.

Paul Croteau and a party went to Shelburne, N. H., Saturday.

Mrs. Benoit Cross called on Mrs. Rix, Sunday.

Jim Berrymont of Westbrook called on Mrs. Nellie Cross, Saturday.

Annie Cross was in Hanover, recently. Eddie Cross and family were at J. F. Harrington's, Sunday.

John Gill went to Massachusetts, Saturday, to see his sister and return with his wife and daughter.

LOCKE'S MILLS

Mrs. Donald Tebbels entertained her sister, Mildred Churchill, of Mechanic Falls, the week end.

Eben Rand, Harry and George Norlow motored through Quebec last week.

Miss Chase of Norway was a guest of Mrs. King Bartlett Sunday.

Mrs. Lester Tebbels and Claire visited relatives at Auburn last week.

Quite a few from here attended County Fair Friday.

Lester and Donald Tebbels were in Boston the week end.

Schools opened Monday of last week with the same teachers as last year.

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Bethel and Vicinity:

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Munsing Underwear and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

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Sportsmen—Attention!

LET us help you make your next hunting trip the most successful one of all. Here we have the things you'll need for camp and in the field.

Here are a few suggestions:

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| Shotguns | Rifles | Loaded Shells | Cartridges |
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Take along a good supply of Remington Game Loads. They are scientifically loaded to a uniform standard of velocity, pattern and penetration with moderate recoil—Specific loads for Specific game—the right load, the best load—for the game you are going to hunt.

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G. L. THURSTON

BETHEL,

MAINE.

The Mystery Road

By
E. Phillips Oppenheim

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Synopsis

BOOK ONE.—CHAPTER I.—Fleeing from a brutal stepfather, an unhappy young woman, and a proposed husband the detestable, young French girl, Myrtle, finds herself in a country road on the verge of desperation.

CHAPTER II.—Halted by an exploded tire, two young Englishmen, Lord Gerald Dombey and Christopher Bent, are attracted by the girl's distressed appearance. She begs them to take her away from her misery. In a spirit of adventure they do so, conveying her to Monte Carlo and leaving her with friends. Myrtle speaks English, her mother having been an educated woman.

CHAPTER III.—Gerald sees a beautiful young woman in the gambling rooms, and is fascinated, but can only learn that she is called Pauline de Pontiere and is with her aunt. He is unable to secure an introduction. Christopher and Gerald decide Myrtle shall not go back to her home. Lady Mary, Gerald's sister, secretly in love with Christopher, disapproves of the young man's guardianship of Myrtle.

CHAPTER IV.—Gerald and Christopher arrange for a mutual guardianship of Myrtle.

CHAPTER V.—Lord Dombey makes the acquaintance of Pauline. He is puzzled by the air of mystery and concealment surrounding her.

CHAPTER VI.—Myrtle falls desperately in love with her English guardian, but is only mildly interested in the girl while Christopher Bent really loves her and would marry her.

CHAPTER VII.—A mysterious Russian, Zabin, who is the friend of Myrtle, tells her that she is the daughter of the de Pontieres, but can get no information from him.

CHAPTER VIII.—Christopher makes acquaintance with Pauline. She is at once interested, and asks him to find the Russian and bring him to her. Christopher finds Zabin. The Russian has lost all he had won and practically everything else he had in his life to the ladies Zabin kills himself.

CHAPTER IX.—It is learned that Zabin was the steward of Madame de Pontiere, and had lost all the money she had given him. The two women take Myrtle to the hotel where they live. Myrtle goes to her room. She begins to revive an interest in Myrtle, to Christopher's disquietude.

CHAPTER X.—It is learned that Zabin was the steward of Madame de Pontiere, and had lost all the money she had given him. The two women take Myrtle to the hotel where they live. Myrtle goes to her room. She begins to revive an interest in Myrtle, to Christopher's disquietude.

CHAPTER XI.—Gerald is giving a birthday party to a few acquaintances of the day when Myrtle is able to allow her to attend. The company is not suitable for a young girl, and he refuses.

CHAPTER XII.—Lady Mary offers to take Myrtle to England with her and find employment. Christopher accepts the offer gladly. Myrtle goes to her room and writes a letter to Christopher. He takes her away, when Gerald learns he has kept her in his room. Myrtle goes to England with Lady Mary.

The privilege of renewing my acquaintance with you both," Gerald replied.

"You have done so," Madame de Pontiere reminded him.

"With permission to pay my respects at your London residence," he said.

"We do not receive in London," was the curt reply.

"I trust," Gerald persisted, "that you will make an exception in my favor."

Pauline suddenly intervened. There was a shade of hauteur in her manner, but some frankness.

"My dear aunt," she said, "there are certain things which it is impossible to conceal. My aunt and I, she went on, addressing Gerald, "are living in impossible rooms in an impossible hotel in South Kensington. I am so poor, however, why we should not receive you there, if you are in earnest in your desire to call. We are without acquaintances in this city."

Madame de Pontiere closed her long fingers with a little snap.

"We are staying at Number 23, Regent Gardens, South Kensington," she said. "I believe they call the place the 'Regent Gardens Hotel.'"

"If you will permit me," Gerald suggested, "I will bring my sister to call upon you when she is in town. In the meantime, may I venture upon a brief acquaintance? You are without acquaintances in town; so, for these few days, let me do me the great honor of calling at Regent Gardens tonight with me. We shall escape this insufferable heat and be able to listen to music out of doors."

"I regret that it is impossible, sir," Madame de Pontiere replied.

Gerald was naturally quick-witted. There were many little things he had already noted.

"Mademoiselle," he said, turning to Pauline, "I beg you to intercede with your aunt. I do not invite you to one of the established restaurants. The first charm of Regent Gardens is its informal. The people who have been staying there and who stay on in the morning to escape the stifling heat in the morning. It is a conversation of the hour."

"Lord Dombey doubts our word," Pauline remarked, with a faint smile. "No," she went on hastily, "you do not think we are engaged."

"I think your discretion is admirable. And, aunt, I beg of you, let us accept Lord Dombey's invitation. Think how much we are suffering from the heat. Think of our stuffy room, our unpalatable dinner! In short, I insist."

"If you will allow me, I will call for you at a quarter to eight," Gerald proposed, turning to Madame de Pontiere. Madame de Pontiere hesitated for another moment. Perhaps it was something in the almost boyish quality of



"My Dear Fellow," Christopher exclaimed, "What on Earth Has Happened?"

Gerald's eagerness which decided her. This Englishman was at any rate no boulevardier.

"We will await you at that hour," she replied. "I trust," she added, after a moment's pause, that you will not consider my hesitation in any way discourteous. There are reasons which make it difficult for my niece and myself to accept hospitality."

Gerald bowed low, and, acting on a momentary impulse, raised Madame de Pontiere's fingers to his lips. She yielded them naturally enough, but with a little glance around, almost of fear. Mademoiselle also extended her finger tips. He took his leave and was received by Christopher, who was waiting for him, with a gaze almost of astonishment. Gerald was holding himself differently, his eyes were filled with a luster which they had lacked for months, he was smiling again in his old manner.

"My dear fellow," Christopher exclaimed, "what on earth has happened?"

"That old devil has recognized my existence at last," Gerald declared. "I had almost to force myself upon her. Chris, they're dining with me tonight!"

"Before you say another word," Christopher enjoined, "I want you to look at the man on that seat by the side of the tree. Look at him carefully, please."

The two young men slackened their pace. The person whom Christopher indicated was a man of medium height, dressed in a somber black coat, and wearing a black bowler hat. He was dark, and he was, or affected to be, reading a book. His complexion was sallow and he wore a slight black mustache. His hair was unusually long and even covered a portion of his ears.

"Well, I see him," Gerald admitted. "Not much to look at. Looks like one of the chaps who go in for this tub-thumping up at the far end."

"He came from that way," Christopher said, "but the reason I am pointing him out to you is because he appeared to recognize your two friends at the same instant that you did. He was walking down between that last row of chairs. Directly he saw them, however, he stood quite still for a moment. He seemed almost as if knocked over as you were. Then he slunk back into that chair and he has been watching them ever since."

Gerald stretched his neck and looked at the man. He was watching them ever since."

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to Gerald, "to bring us here."

"I was very fortunate to meet you," he declared. "Don't you think, after all the discouragement I have received, I was very brave to come and bend your arm?"

"Not so very," she answered. "We were two defenseless women, very sad and weary with life."

"I wish," Gerald said deliberately, "that you would tell me more about yourselves."

Pauline glanced across at her aunt, who was leaning back in her chair, also with the appearance of deep content, her eyes closed, her air of isolation complete.

"My aunt does not approve of such questions," she said quietly.

"We speak in English," Gerald reminded her, "and your aunt does not understand."

"My aunt understands English better than you would believe," Pauline replied. "There is the fact, also, that I have confidence in her. I believe that she knows what is best."

"The best thing for you," Gerald said firmly, "is to believe in me."

She looked at him with a slight smile. Her face, however, remained unsoftened.

"Really? And why should I believe in you? And what is there to believe?"

"That I am deeply interested," Gerald replied promptly, "in everything that concerns you; that I wish to be your friend; that I wish—"

She stopped him with a little gesture instinctively mandatory.

"Neither my aunt nor I," she interrupted, "are in a position to accept more than the simplest acts of good will from any one. I have tried to make that clear to you."

"You have," Gerald admitted, "but before I accept your decision finally, I shall expect some further explanation."

"We do not belong to your world," Pauline said. "We are what you call, I think, adventuresses."

"Of a unique type, then," Gerald declared, smiling. "It is not the usual action of such people, having met with a great loss, as you did at Monte Carlo, to sell their jewelry to pay their bills, and leave without owing a penny."

"You are well informed," Pauline remarked coldly.

"I saw your pearl necklace in Desford's, the jeweler's."

"I cannot believe that Desford's—"

Pauline began, in apparent agitation. "The man told me nothing," Gerald interrupted. "I recognized the necklace and I bought it."

"You bought my necklace?" she repeated incredulously.

"Hoping," Gerald ventured, "that some day it would be my privilege to return it to you."

She was distinctly taken aback.

"You are apparently a rich man," Lord Dombey, as well as an impertinent one," she said. "Are you often subject to these whims?"

"I am well off," Gerald replied, "that is to say that I have an income apart from my allowance. For the rest, I have never done anything of the sort before, because I have never felt the same inclination."

"I thought that you were rather by way of being the support of the ladies of the ball at Monte Carlo," she observed. "Did you not entertain them at supper and that sort of thing?"

"I entertained them at supper occasionally," Gerald admitted, "but that is the extent of my acquaintance with them."

"Then there was a child whom you and your friend found at a mountain farm—she became your ward, did she not—a pretty child, with large, affectionate eyes?"

"My family has relieved me of my responsibility in that direction," Gerald replied. "She is living down at Hiltreys with my people. My father will allow no one else to read to him, my sister is devoted to her, and my friend is in love with her."

"I still do not understand what made you buy my pearls," Pauline remarked, after a moment's thoughtful silence, "or under what possible conditions you contemplated returning them to me?"

"I bought them because I am in love with you," Gerald declared.

She turned her head and stared at him deliberately. She was silent for a moment, but she gave him the impression that she was looking down at him.

"That," she said quietly, "is a state of conversation which you must keep for your dancing ladies or your village maidens."

"It happens to be the truth," he insisted emphatically.

From now she looked at him, still puzzled, but this time a little more leniently. His dark eyes were now looking at her with a certain intensity.

"You must forgive me if I find your methods a little unusual," she said. "Do I understand that you are proposing an alliance?"

to pay my addresses to your niece?"

"You must not be foolish," she replied soothingly. "We are exceedingly obliged to you for giving us dinner in this charming place. It is really quite a revelation to me."

"Mademoiselle de Pontiere," Gerald continued, appealing to Pauline, "will you be my wife?"

"Monsieur Lord Dombey," was the prompt, but not unkindly reply, "I will not."

"Then may I become your suitor," he pleaded, "hoping that you will change your mind when you find that I am very much in earnest?"

"It appears to me," she answered, "that the office would be a thankless one."

"I am content to take my chance," Gerald pronounced. "I can command all the usual resources which might make life more endurable for you. My personal devotion you are already assured of."

"You had better not tempt us too far," Pauline warned him, a little bitterly. "The good folk at Monte Carlo were only guessing when they called us adventuresses, but we are down on our luck just now—we might accept your offer."

"I will take my risk," Gerald declared eagerly. "You have given me encouragement. You have no responsibility. As for the rest, we are all adventurers or adventuresses, more or less. I am in quest of happiness and I have met no one else except you who could give it to me."

There was a touch of fever in his eyes as he glanced toward him, feeling, however, composed of varying elements—some curiosity, a tinge of scorn, an air of compassion. She shrugged her shoulders slightly beneath her wrap of black lace.

"How long do you remain in London, Lord Dombey?" she inquired.

"As long as I can be of service to you," was the quick reply. "I was going down to Hiltreys soon for want of something better to do. A day's visit there will suffice. I shall remain at your service."

"I am in love with another man," Pauline assured him.

Gerald considered the matter for a moment.

"I do not believe it," he declared. Pauline sighed.

"Nevertheless, it is true," she reiterated. "He is very bad-tempered, and if he knows that I am accepting all these attentions from another man, he will certainly quarrel with you."

"I will risk it," Gerald decided.

"How am I to get rid of this persistent young man?" Pauline asked her aunt.

Madame de Pontiere had a great deal to say about the subject in a rapid undertone. When she had finished, Pauline turned back to her companion.

"My aunt was very much against a renewal of our acquaintance," she told him, "but, as she justly remarks, one must live. This evening has turned our heads a little—a return to the fleshpots, you know, and that sort of thing. You shall be my suitor if you will, Lord Dombey, but of one thing you must be very sure—I shall never marry you."

"There is another thing of which you may be equally sure," Gerald rejoined. "I shall never leave off trying to persuade you to."

"Gallant but pig-headed," Pauline murmured. "You can judge of my aunt's newly found tolerance when I tell you that she permits us to walk in the rose garden. I want to see whether the delphiniums are really as blue as they seem to be."

The walk in the rose gardens, although Gerald welcomed with intense satisfaction this new phase in his relations with Pauline, was in some ways a disappointment. Pauline looked around her all the time with serene pleasure. She was fond of flowers; she knew them all by name, and paused often to admire some wonderfully fine bloom. She seemed to do so with a certain satisfaction that they should take one of the small boats moored against the bridge and lay back among the cushions whilst he lazily watched the small stretch of water, to the far side of the island be let the boat drift and laid the car across his knees.

"Pauline," he said, leaning a little forward, "you are adorable."

"I suppose it goes without saying that you should find me so," she answered complacently. "I suppose, also, that I must permit you the privilege of my Christian name. On the other hand, do not try to get on too quickly, will you? I must warn you that you have reached the extreme limit of my complaisance."

His eyes flashed for a moment. He was much too quick to regard her indifference as anything more than part of the game. It was a duel between the two, the result of which he scarcely doubted, but with his usual impetuosity he resented delay.

"You will accept me some day," he said. "Why not now? We could spend the honeymoon in Paris and go on to the Italian lakes. Or we could be married at the embassy in Paris, if you liked."

"You are taking large advantage of this lovely spot," she murmured, dipping her hand in the water. "I have told you that I am in love with another man."

"You will forget him in a week," Gerald assured her. "I am a most companionable person."

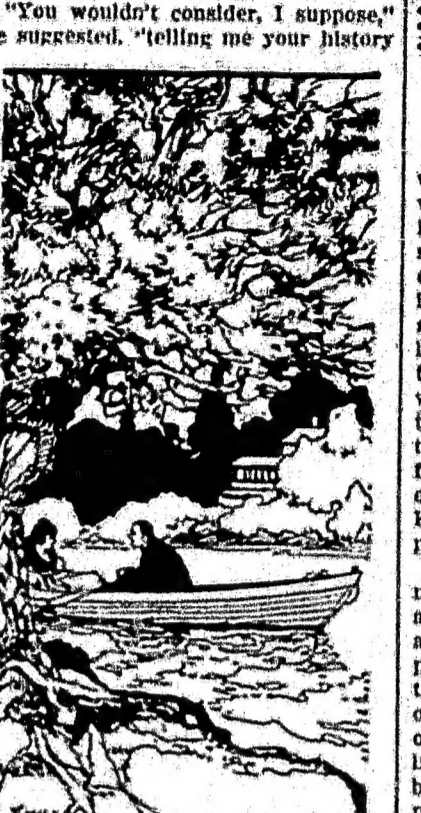
"I have no doubt that you have given many people the opportunity of finding you so," she replied dryly. "However, I am not prepared just yet for such an experiment."

"Pauline, do you like me a little better than you do?" he asked earnestly.

She looked him in the eyes.

"Not very much," she admitted frankly. "You see, the nicer part of me—the part with which I should care—is numb—numbed with misfortune. The most that I can say is that if you are very kind, I may change to some extent. Personally, I think it hopeless."

"You wouldn't consider, I suppose," he suggested, "telling me your history?"



"Nothing Would Induce Me to Do Anything of the Sort," She Replied.

now that we are on a slightly different footing?"

"Nothing would induce me to anything of the sort," she replied. "I think that we have left my aunt alone quite long enough."

He took up the scull and dug it into the still, stagnant water. He did not speak again until they reached the landing stage.

"Where is this other man?" he asked, as he handed her out.

She thought for several moments before she answered. Then she turned toward him with the air of one who has arrived at a decision.

"The other man," she declared, "is my brother. He is in prison, condemned to what you call, I believe, penal servitude."

CHAPTER II

Lord Hiltreys leaned back in his chair and prepared to enjoy his greatest treat during the day—his one glass of vintage port.

"So you did not go to Scotland after all, Gerald?" he remarked, on the evening of the latter's arrival at Hiltreys.

"No, I didn't go, sir," Gerald replied. "Some old friends of mine turned up in town. I have been spending a good deal of time with them."

"I would have preferred hearing that you had been on the moor," his father observed, with a glance at his son's pallid face and careworn expression. "London in August always seems to me intolerable."

"It was certainly very hot," Gerald admitted. "I was on the river a great deal of the time, though."

There was a short silence. Lord Hiltreys was, as a rule, a reserved man, and he much disliked the task which he had set himself. He dabbled with it for a few moments, looking through the high window, across the terrace to the gardens below. His face softened as he glanced at the two gleeful figures seated under the cedar tree, where coffee was being served.

"You have been guilty, I suppose, Gerald," he said drily, "of the usual number of indiscretions, but one action of yours which threatened to come under that heading, I shall always remember with gratitude. Myrtle is the most wonderful child who ever came to lighten a somewhat dull household."

"I am glad you approve of her, sir," Gerald replied indifferently.

"The more I study her," Lord Hiltreys went on earnestly, "the more she fills me with amazement. It seems as though she must be some sort of a spiritual changeling. I have always been, as you know, rather a stickler for race. Myrtle is one of those marvellous exceptions which up set all argument. She is an aristocrat to the finger tips in every way, small or great, that counts. It seems as though it were absolutely impossible for her to do an ungracious or unbecoming thing. She has destroyed every prejudice I ever possessed."

Gerald was interested at last. It was many years since he had known his father so enthusiastic.

"I am very glad you kept her here," he remarked.

"I am more than glad—I am thankful," was the fervent reply. "I look forward with a pleasure which I can scarcely describe to the hours she gives up for my entertainment. To watch her development, too, during the last year, has been like watching a beautiful flower."

"She made a conquest of you, at any rate, did she?" Gerald remarked. "I thought myself that she looked perfectly sweet tonight at dinner time."

"She has made a conquest of me to an extent which I should never have believed possible," Lord Hiltreys admitted, glancing across at his son. "I have had an elderly man's desire, Gerald, to welcome home to Hiltreys the woman whom you might decide to choose for a wife. I have kept a little list in my mind of the young women at present known to society, whom I would give my pleasure to see here. I have never for the second time contemplated the addition to that list of an unknown person. And yet—"

To be continued

THINGS UNUSUAL

By T. T. MAXEY

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THE STONE FOREST

The wonders of the earth on which we live, and particularly that portion which we call America, are intensely interesting. The "forest turned to stone" in Apache county, Arizona, is one of the natural wonders of America. Congress so concluded, at the same time putting to rest the malicious acts of those who were hostile to the preservation of its treasures, when in 1906 it passed "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," President Roosevelt placed the forest under the protection of the government, designating it "The Petrified Forest National monument"—for the perpetual enjoyment of the people.

Here, at an elevation of about one mile above sea level, lying in the open and scattered over thousands of acres and in all conceivable positions, is a profusion of millions of tons of fallen trees turned to stone—agate, jasper, opal—"the most brilliant aggregation of jewels on the globe." The dominating feature is a natural bridge formed by a petrified trunk of agate and jasper which spans a 60-foot-wide canyon.

How come? The solution of that question has puzzled the greatest students of the structure of our earth, the physical changes which it has undergone, and the causes which have operated to produce these changes.

The general supposition seems to be that in time far beyond the reach of record—a million or more years ago, a giant woodland flourished here. Some great catastrophe, most likely an earthquake, moved it down and, in the reshaping of the earth's crust, an inland lake or sea was formed above this sunken forest. Scorpions, from springs of salt, sulphur and other mineral content penetrated every fiber of this wood—the prolonged period of saturation gradually piling the wood to stone.

At length, another age was ushered in. An upheaval as tremendous as it was mysterious awakened this sleeping, this forgotten forest and it was belched up to the top of the earth again, to a place in the Arizona sun.

There are three divisions of this forest. The first, famous for its bright colors, is six miles from Adamantina; the second is two and one-half miles farther on. Here the trees are largely intact, many of them highly colored; the third is ten and one-half miles farther southwest and by reason of the striking colors has earned locally the name of Rainbow forest.

Bible Thoughts for the Week

Sunday.
PEACE AND TRUTH.—Thus saith the Lord, Call unto me, and I will answer thee, and show thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest not.—Isaiah 65:1.
When I speak peace and health, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth.—Jer 33:6.

Monday.
GET THE TRUTH.—Buy the truth, and sell it not; also wisdom, and instruction, and understanding.—Prov. 23:23.

Tuesday.
WHENCE COMES TROUBLE?—When I speak peace and health, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth.—Jer 33:6.

Wednesday.
DUTY OF THE STRONG.—We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves.—Rom. 15:1.

Thursday.
AS A MOTHER COMFORTS.—As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you.—Isa. 66:13.

Friday.
VICTORY THROUGH GREATNESS.—He that is in you, that is that is in the world.—1 John 4:4.

Saturday.
A BENEVOLENT HEART.—Unto him that is whole keep you from falling, and to present you faultless.—Jude 24.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

Although I have a lot of woe And lack both friends and money In all my darkest tragedies I still see something funny.



WANT COLUMN

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents. Each word more than 25. One week, 1 cent and each additional week, 1/2 cent.

Don't say Jersey, say Sophie Tormentor. Sophie Tormentor's the leading family of Jerseys' are bred and raised here.

STEPHEN E. ABBOTT
Bethel, Maine

TIMBERLAND FOR SALE—Heavily timbered with hardwood and some spruce. For particulars inquire of or write H. L. FOSTER, Bethel, Me. 62944

FOR SALE—Two tube Croyley Radio set and car tube radio set, never used, at attractive price. R. P. LYON, Bethel, Me. 722

FOR SALE—One pair grey horses, weight 2000 lbs., also one 7 horse power gasoline pump and sawing machine. Inquire of J. P. HARRINGTON, Bethel, Me. 61819

FOR SALE—The Upper Intervale containing about 150 acres, the island acreage and the 1 1/2 story cottage house and barn, also two farm wagons, and a few farming tools. The above property we had from Prof. W. R. Chapman, having sold part of the property we do not care to bother with the balance. If interested, let us hear from you, we are going to sell. HINLEY & WINTHROP, 210 St. Paul, Maine 2431

BUY CONCORD TAKES direct from manufacturer at a big saving. Inquire from (you) Concord and write for free samples, many beautiful shades and beautiful materials. 50 cents per 4 oz. sheet. \$2.00 per lb. Postage paid on all orders. Concord Worsted Mills, W. Concord, N. H. 1127

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THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY D. M. FORBES
BETHEL, MAINE

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1918, at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1924.

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NOTICE

The schoolhouse lottery game which has been held for many years at the schoolhouse of Bethel, Maine, on the 18th of September, 1924, will be held at the schoolhouse of Bethel, Maine, on the 18th of September, 1924, at 8 o'clock P. M. All persons having tickets are requested to be present at the time of the drawing and all tickets must be presented to the drawer.

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WHY

New York Is Well Called "Financial Giant"

In riches and finances, New York presents so many facets that imagination cannot encompass them all. We may start with a few tangible figures. The tax budget for the greater city for the year 1923 was \$353,350,975, but that does not include all capital outlays from the sale of bonds or all current expenditures from revenue producing utilities. The New York budget for the year 1923 was more than equal to the combined budgets of Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco and Chicago. The net bonded debt of the city of New York is over a billion dollars—more than ten times the total national debt which many fearless fathers of the republic thought too heavy for the broad back of America in 1789.

The increased valuation of the real property within the corporate limits is over 10 billion dollars—nearly eight times the valuation of all the farm property in all the states of the Union. Nearly one-fourth of the enormous tribute that flows into the treasury of the United States from personal income taxes is gathered in the city of New York. The bank clearings for the year 1923 reached a staggering total of 214 billion dollars, as against 59 billion for Chicago, 24 billion for Philadelphia and 19 billion for Boston. The total deposits in all the banks of the city run well above seven billion dollars and their resources more than eight and one-half billion dollars—Charles A. Beard in the American Review of Reviews.

Why Stars Appear to "Twinkle" in the Sky

The twinkling of stars is caused by the continual and frequent refraction of light waves as they pass through the layers of atmosphere which vary in density and temperature. As the light travels through the atmosphere the rays are bent back and forth so frequently that to an observer the stars themselves seem to dance and twinkle. A star close to the horizon usually twinkles more than one directly overhead. This is because the light rays reaching the observer travel a greater distance through the atmosphere. Besides, light traveling more or less parallel with layers of atmosphere is refracted more irregularly.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Why Small Town Is Famous

Amaldi, a seaport town of Italy, lying some 22 miles east of Naples, once a great and thriving republic, is now occupied by only a small population. For the second time in the century it was recently visited by a devastating land slide. Amaldi is proud of its past history and of its ruins. In the days of its greatness, it was a center of Amaldi, by name Flavia Flavia, who visited the emperor's camp. It was the Republic of Amaldi, also, which promulgated the maritime laws, adopted afterwards by neighboring powers. In the crypt of the Cathedral of Amaldi are said to repose the bones of St. Andrew. The bones of the crypt were cast in Constantinople in 1025.

Why "Pianoforte"

The invention of the pianoforte is properly accredited to Bartolomeo Cristofori for Cristofori of Padua, Italy, whose first instrument appeared in 1711. Other claimants for this honor are J. C. Schuster, German, and Martin, a Frenchman. The pianoforte was first introduced into England about 1764. The name is derived from two Italian words meaning soft and loud respectively, and was given to the instrument because the notes (forte) are produced by the action of hammer on string may be increased or diminished in intensity at will.

Why Popcorn Pops

The exact cause of popping in popcorn is not very well understood. It was formerly believed that the sudden explosion of popcorn was caused by the expansion of certain oil when heated. But a recent authority says that the popping is due to the expansion of water vapor in the kernels. The popping is an expansion due to the expansion of water vapor in the kernels. The popping is an expansion due to the expansion of water vapor in the kernels.

How "Bachelor" Originated

The word bachelors is derived from the fact that a bachelor is a man who has not married. The word is derived from the fact that a bachelor is a man who has not married. The word is derived from the fact that a bachelor is a man who has not married.

Why Called "Jayhawkers"

The name "Jayhawkers" originated in Kansas during the antislavery struggle before the Civil War. The name is derived from the fact that a Jayhawk is a bird which is half jay and half hawk. The name is derived from the fact that a Jayhawk is a bird which is half jay and half hawk.

DEDICATION OF NEW MAINE STATE PRISON

(Continued from page 1)

leader, sitting in a front seat; programs for all badges and button hole bouquets furnished by smiling little John Noto, a ten to twenty prisoner for charge of manslaughter; silence; no shouting of feet—for prisoners are allocated to stillness.

The Old Prison

Henry Hastings called the meeting to order at 2 o'clock. He is president of the Prison commission. He read a speech about how the prison burned; how it was rebuilt; how much material was used; how it cost \$325,000; how it was built within the appropriation; how the men worked on it; how it is largely the product of their own toil. The closing of his speech was very fine—especially which he put into his manuscript and introduced Commissioner Hildbrand—that "realize, resistance, and" who has been the force behind all this reorganization of new buildings and new methods.

Like Old Fashioned Revival

When I do not want to be abused, I want to be within bounds of plain state. But when I say that the next day I will take two years of Monday and Sunday off-fashioned revival rolled in to see what order of cottonwood and emotion, I say a very little of the truth. That of the audience of visitors not one was without emotion. One's eyes streamed with tearful tears. Very simply, I have never seen anything to approach it. It passed like a dream. Here was the real thing in such a laid bare and huge room. Here was the realization of what might have been when the black man, for instance first around the end of his bondage. Either that, or I can not read the faces of men.

Needed No Cheer Leader

You never heard two hundred men kept silent for years first break into full voiced cheering. If you have not, then you have something to experience for the first time within the limits of a small room.

At the mention of the name of Charles H. Hildbrand and as the commissioner, dagger and gray, alert and winsome, stepped forward to the front of the stage there was a yell—one yell, one yell that seemed to come from the depths of their souls; from the throats of their throats. It was such a cheer as would lead a leader. It was just as though it had been bottled up for years. Mangled into it were yells that sounded as though they came off the decks of ships swept by seas; from off the roofs of gallopers buildings where men toil and the skeletons of steel construction; shouts of train hands; in constancy of soldiers. Such a yell as that—approval, friendship, confidence, affection, well, it was something you couldn't buy. Your head swam; your eyes filled with tears. Your spiritual can "enlightened and sobered." No man ever of discipline and restraint felt the spontaneous greeting to the man, who little by little has won the confidence of men in prison to whom they are looking for a new direction, to whom apparently they have sworn to be faithful and for whom they are going to pledge the Prison to make good.

Men Jumped To Their Feet

It was the minutes before Mr. Hildbrand could make himself heard and saw that the men jumped to their feet and their cheering, raised again into attention. Headquarters were at the eyes of visitors. Maybe it was sentiment—maybe it was not.

Every Man A Square Deal

You might well ask what reactions other things got. When it was said "every man will get a square deal," the men came to their feet. On the reading of the compensation clause, they sat down in a trance in the statement regarding punishments they cheered and cheered in the proclamation of freedom they applauded to the echo in the statements of the honor and welfare system, they sat in silence as though not fairly comprehending it.

Such tense, hardened resolution as seemed to flush them, we have never seen before. Hands in air, raised to the skies they repeated the burden of their acclamation. Perhaps you could have sat through it unmoved, I could not.

The Nine New Rules

Nine proposals were made by Mr. Hildbrand to these men. During their reading the most intense silence prevailed. There was not a sound save the speaker's voice. Men sat as though transfixed into stone. Over their faces as I watched them came incredulity, understanding, light, amazement, unbelief; the impossible came to be; the joy of possession. I never saw such a play of emotion before. It was like the wind on a calm lake. Like play of shadow and sun on a hillside.

I kept my eye on three men particularly—one a young fellow who looked as little like a prisoner as any chap I ever saw—one of those with a mobile face, another a life, strong man, silent man, I am told; man of apparent great physical power. He moved more slowly. He did not sing the hymns. He did not cheer as loudly as possible. But little by little he budged and blossomed into smiles. As promise after promise was made regarding the new dispensation, he yielded to the spell; he sang; he cheered; he bowed in the benediction. And all of the time there was another grizzled old warrior, seventy years old or so; maybe a lifetime in these walls; who chewed gum and sat with a calm forbearance on his face—no person could say of what he thought.

You know what these nine new rules are to be in State Prison. To recapitulate they are briefly: 1. Silence in the workshop is abolished. Men may talk properly and men are expected to greet each other as they pass in the yard. 2. Men may talk in the dining room at meals, no longer a tomb; it is now to be a place of food and cheer. 4. Recreation is established as a feature—men must take part in it. Saturday afternoon and Sundays are recreation days and all holidays. 5. One evening a week men must meet to sing. 6. Compensation—the big feature. Hereafter, within ten days, all men will be paid at least 50 cents a day, to be advanced to 40 cents a day and a maximum of 50 cents a day. One half is to be sent to his family; of the remaining half one third is to be his to spend at the prison store and two thirds is to be put into a fund against his release. This a man earning 45 a week would send \$1.50 home, have 50 cents to spend and lay aside 41 a week against his release. A ten years man, having no fines and working every day would have \$420 on leaving prison. 7. No punishment by any other person than the warden or on his absence the deputy warden bearing to be given in 48 hours. Party complained against to present no partiality; no vindictiveness; we propose to give every man a square deal. 8. Established a welfare and honor league; a somewhat complicated but workable system of prison control. 9. Each prisoner must take a pledge to work for the success of this new system.

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But, all in all—it was a strange and unusual scene—a succession of thrills, a swift climax of enthusiasm such as I have never seen before.

What Gov. Baxter Said

When Gov. Baxter was introduced enthusiasm again ran through the men. They seemed again inspired to do pleasurable homage. When he said "We don't intend to turn out any prisoner after this with a cheap suit and a five dollar bill, with which to face the world," the men leaped to their feet again and again cheered.

"Where's the Bell Boy?"

Father Flynn made the most charming of speeches. It was full of fun. The crowd relished in his memories and his humor. He talked simple stuff, "That's what they like," said he. He said for instance that when he first came there to see some kids, he felt as though entering the abode of which Dante the Italian poet wrote, "Abandon hope all ye who enter here." Now he looked around for a bell boy to take his bag. Straight talk did the good Father give the men. He told them the goods. It was up to them. They would get what they deserved and no more out of this great chance to be happier.

There was some great singing led by Francis McMichael of Augusta; the prisoners gave simple but pretty things made by themselves to some of the officials; the Chaplain Mr. Clifford made

some remarks close to the point.

So I say that this was like taking the bandages from the eyes of the blind—like freeing the bond and the slave. The issue is up to the men in prison. They may make or mar the offer.

"Helped My Boy"—a Mother Writes

"Our eldest son, aged eleven, was troubled with persistent constipation until we began giving him Dr. True's Elixir. A very few doses righted him. His bowels became active and in a short time Robert became regular and his general health improved."—Mrs. O. A. Close, Waltham, Mass. Only one of many tributes to Dr. True's Elixir.

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President, E. E. Bennett Secretary, L. E. Wight

Bear River Grange

COMMUNITY FAIR

NEWRY CORNER

SAT., SEPT. 20, 1924

Big Display of Stock and Farm Produce

Horse and Ox Pulling Ball Games Tug of War

Dancing Afternoon and Evening. Good Music in Attendance

Dinner and Supper Served in the Hall

Oyster Stew, Pastry, Hot Dogs, Ice Cream, Cold Drinks, Etc. Served on the Grounds

Band Music in Attendance throughout the Day

ASK FOR PREMIUM LIST

Admission to Grounds, 25c Autos, 25c

VOLUME XX

NEW TRA

Beginning Sunday morning train schedule on the Canadian East bound train Portland at 8:40 West bound train Montreal at 10:50 Sunday trains follows: For Portland For Montreal at 8:00 It will be noted two trains Sunday and the other at 8:00

-GRAND-

BETHEL

with Worthy Master for chair. After the third and fourth upon two chairs to work Sister P. served a fine supper and present and hour.

The Lecturer's presence because of the late meeting was

LARGEST BIL

The Largest Bible exhibition in O. Congregational Church and quite a number of other efforts. T. Garland, Sup. of Maine.

Every word was and was the v. Besides those who station and those mechanical construction book in its high reaches, and weighed around in cowhide. ten by a woman p. 10 1/2 years of age, one by an ins. a College President man whose whole s. only a few weeks, of Maine, and one of Portland, Roman. His Rabbi and a G. all shared in the v. Several pages were stolen in our collection of the less known for east, as well as East-pan country or in countries to the s. The Title Page is art, but adds one more of the book artist having worked for many years. The first copying 1923, and the last copy word or sign is. A number of local of the Academy had to this wonderful book.

Mrs. Daisy Phillips

the great of Mrs. H.

Mrs. Emma Marah

was, where she is the West Hill distr.

Mrs. Wilma Forbe

is town, Randy, to Mrs. C. E. Tidwell

Mrs. L. T. Bartlett

dwells in E. P. Lyen station of two weeks

Mrs. Gilbert W. T.

Mrs. W. spent the week of, Dr. and Mrs. T.

Mr. Fred Hamlin

dwells home on a way, as by B. A. Smith

Mrs. Nora Marah

was the guest of Mrs. W. Frank Chandler

Mr. Walter Chandler

was the guest of Mrs. W. Frank Chandler

Mr. Taylor Chandler

Mrs. W. T. Chandler

Mr. and Mrs. H. T.

Mrs. W. spent a day in Mass. spent a day in Mass. spent a day in Mass.

Mrs. W. T. Chandler

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